Smite Until Our Foes Bend On Their Knees

Nippon Times

The Die Is Cast, Let's Fight to the Last!

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FOE UNITS TRAPPED WEST OF BISHENPUR ON MANIPUR FRONT

Enemy Thrown Into Utter Confusion as Japanese Threaten Only Retreating Route

By S. NAKAJIMA, T. OKUBO and K. MATSUDA
Of the Military Press Corps

ON THE INDO-BURMA FRONT, April 13.—Heavy fierce battles are now being waged along the Bishenpur-Silchar Road as the main body of the X X Unit of the Imperial Japanese Forces continued its vigorous advance toward X X, west of Bishenpur, to stem the enemy plan of checking the Japanese from cutting off his retreating route.

Like a trapped mouse, troops of the fourth corps of the British army have now been thrown into utter confusion as they are threatened with being cut off from their retreating way at a height west of Bishenpur by the vanguard of the Japanese Army, advancing along the Bishenpur-Silchar Road, the only remaining retreating route for the enemy in the Imphal basin.

In desperate struggle, the enemy troops have been making a vain attempt to halt the Japanese advance by dispatching land and air reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the main body of our X X Unit continued relentless and vigorous advance toward X X point, west of Bishenpur, where fierce fighting is now taking place. X X Unit of the Indian National Army, on the other hand, cooperating with the Japanese troops, penetrated deep into the enemy line in an endeavor to cut off the retreating route of the enemy troops, who have been thrown into great confusion at every point.

Enemy Troops Surrender
By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

FOREMOST INDIAN FRONT, April 14.—No longer able to resist the repeated attacks of the Japanese and Indian Allied Units launched since the night of April 9, the 500 enemy troops entrenched at the 461 Heights, one kilometer west of Kohima, began to come out of their positions in increasing numbers to surrender since April 12, while the enemy artillery and trench-mortar batteries set up on a hill west of the same heights ceased firing completely the same day after being subjected to accurate Japanese bombardment and vigorous charges launched since the night of April 10.

According to the Indian soldiers who surrendered to the Japanese, a large majority of the 100 Tommies besieged at the 461 Heights escaped from the position on the night of April 8 while forcing the native soldiers and Gurkhas to take main positions.

Reach Bishenpur Road

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Japanese Forces have reached the Bishenpur-Silchar Road, the only remaining supply route to Imphal City, the headquarters of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia announced in its communique today, says a New Delhi dispatch received here.

The communique also revealed that a furious battle is raging between the Japanese and British troops which are desperately attempting to halt the Japanese advance.

Mountbatten Worried

Domei

LISBON, April 14.—Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, who is extremely worried over the Imphal war situation, made a sudden visit to Imphal on April 8 and conferred with the commander of the defense forces there for one hour and a half, says a New Delhi dispatch received here.

In the course of the discussion, Mountbatten is said to have strictly ordered the commander to defend Imphal at all costs in view of the strategic importance of that city.

Flames Can't Stop Japanese
By S. NAKAJIMA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE INDO-BURMA FRONT, April 13.—Faced with the immediate fall of their stronghold, Palel, with the Japanese Units swiftly closing in, the enemy defenders, on April 11, set fire to the jungle surrounding the fortress and created a sea of fire in the vain effort to stem the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Assam-Bengal Line Is Facing Disruption, Says Enemy Broadcast

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—As a result of the advance of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, the Assam-Bengal Railway is now facing the danger of being disrupted, according to an Indian broadcast. Robert Malliot, director of the Assam-Bengal Railway, is reported to have declared that as the Japanese bombing of the railway has been intensified, transportation of materials will now have to be made during the night and passenger travel will be strictly restricted.

FOE'S SUPPLY LINE IN INDIA MENACED

Japanese Advance Forms Serious Threat to Chungking, Warns Hanson Baldwin

Special

LISBON, April 13.—How hard hit the anti-Axis Powers have been by the failure of the bombastically propagandized Burma campaign has been revealed in articles by leading newspapermen in the United States and Britain, according to dispatches received here.

Ernest Lindley, of the Washington Post, one of the best known journalists in America and reputedly in close touch with White House and the State Department, warned today that the Japanese successes in northeastern India would have serious repercussions in Chungking, Washington and London and strongly urged the "United Nations" to step up the sending of supplies to India.

Lindley further declared that if the Japanese succeeded in cutting the Indian supply line it might delay for a year or more the improvement of the air route from India to China. That would be a heavy blow to the morale of the Chungking people who have been extremely thin, not to mention their actual physical capacity to resist the Japanese, he said.

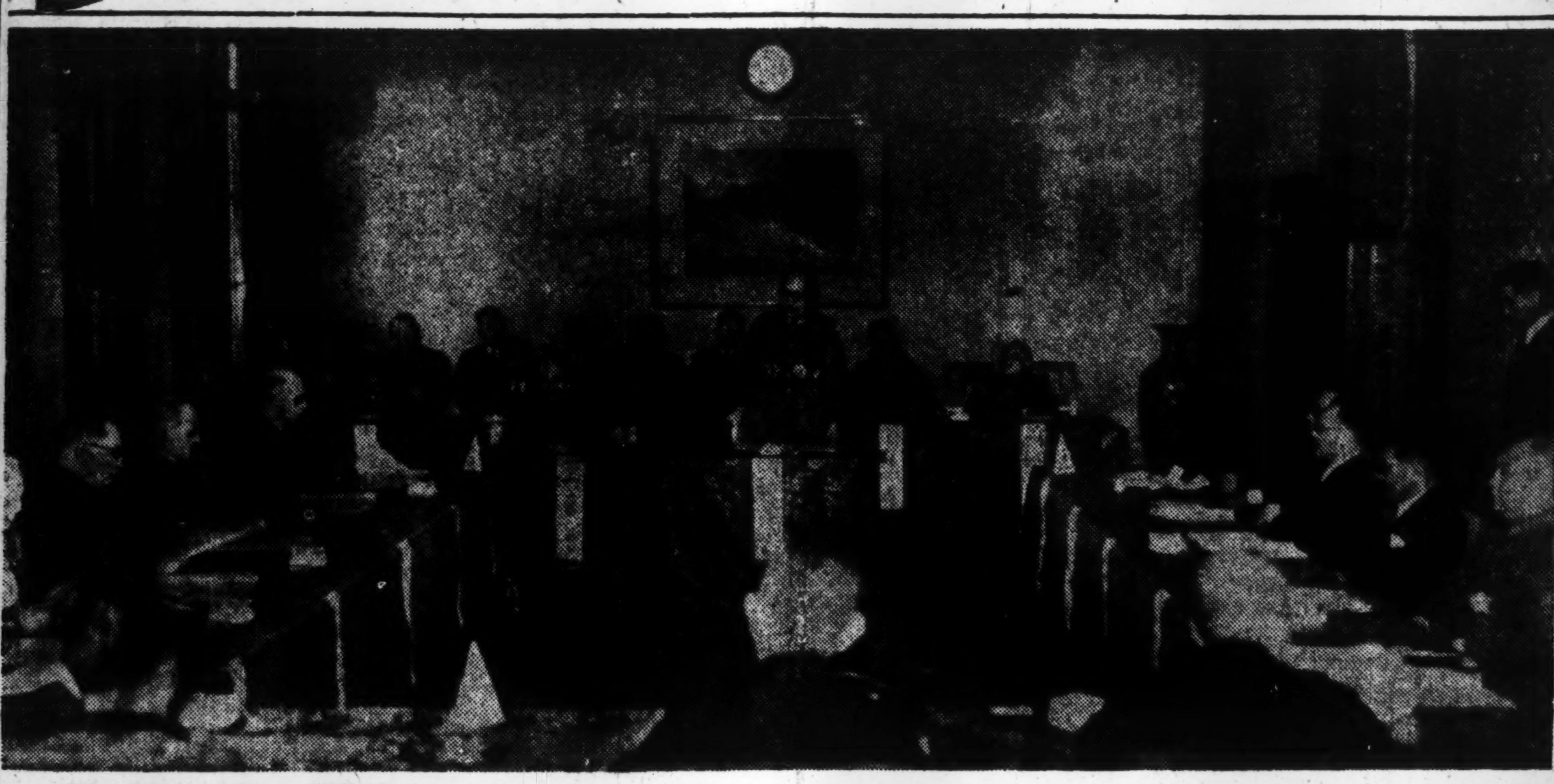
Lindley stressed that the Japanese advance into India substantiated the American view of the importance of supply routes from India to China and that there was the danger of choking Chungking into submission. Lindley significantly charged that some British strategists had shown little interest in keeping Chungking in the war, deprecating the worth of the Chinese as fighters, and that "they have been lukewarm or hostile to a campaign in Burma." He added that "these attitudes have irked American officials and officers as well as the Chinese."

Meanwhile, Hanson Baldwin, widely known military commentator of the New York Times, said yesterday that American-British differences over strategy and Chungking's tardiness were among the factors responsible for the confusion over the Burma war. Baldwin stated that the alleged fact that the Chungking armies had failed to push southward and westward from Yunnan to coordinate with Stilwell's operations and American air-borne troop moves, "in itself is a sufficient index to Chungking's present weakness and very limited offensive capacity."

Baldwin described the Chungking supply system as "chaotic" and that this was particularly true behind the lines. He said that each Chungking soldier was supposed to get 24 ounces of rice daily. In some sections of the front he did and in others . . . particularly in the rear areas where conscripts march hundreds of miles to join assigned units . . . he was lucky if

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Joint Technical Commissions of Tripartite Pact Meet



Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is shown here addressing the meeting on Saturday of the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact. In a forceful address, Prime Minister Tojo expressed absolute confidence in ultimate victory for the Axis Powers. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Italian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Omero Principini, and others.

FOE PRESS DREADS JAPANESE ADVANCE

Ta Kung Pao Is Alarmed Over Nippon Forces' Penetration Into Manipur

Special

LISBON, April 14.—The influential Chungking newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, today editorially expressed extreme anxiety over the Japanese Forces' penetration into Manipur, India, according to a dispatch received here. The paper said that "it is the common duty of the British, Chinese and Americans to defend Manipur."

Reflecting Chungking's disappointment over the setbacks suffered by the British-Indian armies, the journal declared, "We urge the British to do their utmost and fight the Japanese in Manipur." The paper also expressed disappointment over the failure of the Chungking troops on the Salween River front in western Yunnan to begin a westward drive in a counterstroke against the Japanese advance into Manipur.

The paper warned that if the Assam railway fell into Japanese hands, supplies to the Chungking-American forces in northern Burma would immediately become a serious problem.

Painting even a gloomier picture, it said that if the Japanese capture Assam, supplies from India to the United States 14th air force in China would also become a serious problem and air transportation between India and Chungking would face greater difficulties.

Communications Cut

All communications between India and Chungking both by land and air have now been cut off due to the increasing and successful activities of the Japanese Forces.

With the occupation of Kohima by Japanese troops now surging over the plains of Imphal, the fall of Dimapur, strategic point on the Assam-Bengal Railway, is now inevitable.

Meanwhile, with the cutting off of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the fate of the American troops under command of Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell and the Chungking forces in India, numbering about 50,000, is now sealed as their supply line has been disrupted. The desperate

(Continued on Page 2 Col 1)

Order of Golden Kite Conferred On Naval Heroes in Pacific War

List Includes Gallant Sea Eagles Killed in Action in Pearl Harbor Victory, Battle Off Malai And Other Engagements

Various grades of the martial Order of the Golden Kite and of the Order of the Rising Sun were conferred upon the officers and men of the Navy, who were killed in the War of Greater East Asia after brilliant exploits, in the 17th War of Greater East Asia Naval Posthumous Honors Award, it was announced early this morning by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations.

The officers and men thus honored were the heroes who had been killed in action in the course of about two years since the outbreak of the war up to September, 1943, most of whom were the sea eagles who took part in the epic surprise attack on Pearl Harbor or those who smashed the British Asiatic battle squadron off Malai and who subsequently distinguished themselves in air action in the Battle of the Coral Sea and other theaters of war. They also include heroes of the landing parties and garrison forces who fell fighting to the last moment building bases under enemy air raids, maintaining occupied airdromes or holding occupied territory.

Among them the heroes who received Shukun Ko, or Special Distinction Honors, for exceptional gallantry and outstanding services numbered 90, including Captain Masaaki Suzuki, who, while maintaining bases in the Solomon Islands area as commander of the garrison force, was attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy and who charged into its midst and went down fighting; Captain Torashige Tsukioka, who was active in the East Indies and Indian Ocean operations as chief gunner in the initial stage of the war sinking enemy ships and Second Lieutenant Tadashi Shimazu, who fought with amazing valor in the eastern New Guinea area as a leading member of the landing party assigned to that sector.

The Navy Ministry communique said:

"Today the Navy has received the Imperial Command that honors shall be awarded to some of the officers and men of the Navy who were killed in action in the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

"The departed thus to receive the Imperial Benevolence form part of

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

MORE FOE PLANES DOWNED IN SOUTH

Nippon Units at Kavieng Bag 7 Machines and Damage Several Others

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 15.—Japanese Units at Kavieng on New Ireland Island downed seven planes and inflicted damages upon several others with direct hits on Thursday morning when a formation of 47 enemy planes, including 28 SBD's, 12 TBF's and seven fighters, appeared over our position. All the rest of the raiders were put to rout by the furious Japanese anti-aircraft gunfire.

Damage on the Japanese side was very slight.

One Plane Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 15.—One enemy plane was shot down by Japanese Units on Ponape Island on Thursday afternoon when our forces intercepted a unit of six B-25 bombers that attempted to raid our position there.

No damage was reported on our side.

10 Planes Blasted
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 14.—An aggregate total of 196 enemy planes, composed of fighters and bombers, made a daylight attack on Rabaul, New Britain Island, on Wednesday. Immediately intercepting them, Japanese Units on the spot shot down four planes and damaged six others.

Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

To the results gained by the Japanese at Rabaul on Tuesday, when a big formation of 191 enemy planes appeared over our position losing four craft which were shot down, there were added further losses for the enemy, including one plane shot down and three damaged. Thus, the anti-Axis losses on that day

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ANGLO-U.S. DEMAND TO SWEDEN FLAYED

Folkets Dagblad Scores Note on Trade With Reich as Flagrant Violation of Neutrality

Special

STOCKHOLM, April 14.—The Anglo-American note to Sweden demanding the suspension of trade relations with Germany was characterized by the Swedish newspaper Folkets Dagblad as one of the "most flagrant infringements of neutrality ever committed against Sweden." The paper stated that in reality "this note meant that Britain and the United States were claiming control of Swedish trade. If the Swedish Government yielded to this claim, Sweden would cease to be a neutral country."

The journal stressed that the real purpose of the Anglo-American note was to make Sweden abandon her neutrality, adding that the anti-Axis was doing everything, misusing the name of freedom. The step being taken by the United States and Britain has laid the weakness of the anti-Axis open before the eyes of the world, the paper declared. Asserting that Sweden's acceptance of the anti-Axis claims would result in Sweden becoming a state of the United States-Soviet-British bloc, the paper emphasized that the answer to the Anglo-American note "would have to be firm."

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Swedish Parliament would meet in a secret session probably next Wednesday in connection with the Anglo-American demand that Sweden halt ball-bearing shipments to Germany.

BRITAIN, U.S. ANGRY OVER OIL SEIZURE

Hoare Protests to Spain Against Alleged Confiscation Of Stocks at Tetuan

Special

LISBON, April 13.—The question of the Anglo-American oil embargo against Spain again came into prominence when the British Government, through Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, today protested against the alleged confiscation by the Spanish Government of the Anglo-American oil supplies at Tetuan in Spanish Morocco, according to a Reuter dispatch from London.

The report said that the oil stores in question belonging to the Anglo-American Shell Company and the Vacuum Oil Company were confiscated because the companies refused to pay special duty levied by the Spanish Government due to the Anglo-American oil embargo.

It is assumed in London that the United States Ambassador to Madrid will join in the British protest.

The report also disclosed that Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, made representations to the Turkish Government concerning the Turkish chromium deliveries to the Axis Powers.

Meanwhile, it is reported from Washington that during a press conference, U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull was asked by one of the correspondents concerning the London reports that the American and British Governments had made representations to Spain over the seizure of Anglo-American oil stores

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Two Boys Shoot Canadian Police Sergeant On First Day of Crime Prevention Week

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Alarmed by the malignant degree of delinquency in Canada since the outbreak of the current war, the authorities of Montreal have proclaimed a week for the prevention of crimes committed by juveniles, according to a New York dispatch.

However, on the first day, a police sergeant was shot by two juveniles aged 15 and 17, says the American weekly, Time. In the course of the crime prevention week, the police arrested 150 juveniles and managed to get confessions for over 50 other crimes.

Time further revealed that the Women's League in the Canadian city of St. John, New Brunswick Province, advised its members to carry a bag with pepper, a hatpin and a whistle when they travel in the streets after dark for their own safety.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles Times reports an arrest of a 12-year-old boy who had stolen from the army depot one rifle, one cartridge belt, one gas-mask, one helmet, four bayonets, several trousers and shirts and other equipment. Questioned by the police, the boy replied, "I wanted some remembrances for my grandchildren."

U.S. Army and Navy Ordered by Roosevelt To Take Over, Operate Two War Plants

Special

LISBON, April 14.—A Washington dispatch said that President Franklin Roosevelt had ordered the army and navy to take over and operate two war plants, the Jenkins Brothers Incorporated of Bridgeport, Connecticutt and the Ken-Rad Tube Lamp Corporation of Owensboro, Kentucky, on the ground that interruption of work was threatened owing to wage disputes. Both plants had refused to pay the wage increases ordered by the War Labor Board.

The dispatch said that Navy Secretary Frank Knox was authorized to take over the Bridgeport plant, which manufactures vital war materials. War Secretary Henry Stimson was directed to take over the Kentucky plant.

It was also reported that the Office of War Information said that if the employment of women in war industries was not increased by summer, the industries would not be able to keep up the production of vital war materials for the armed forces.

The OWI said that between one and one half to two million women would have to be employed and also disclosed that since the outbreak of the war 190,000 male and female workers in the United States armament industries lost their lives in factory accidents. This figure amounted to the loss of 2,700,000 work days during the year, the OWI said.

Shigemitsu Is Host At Dinner Honoring 3-Power Pact Body

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu was host at a banquet in honor of members of the Joint Technical Commissions under the Tripartite Pact Saturday night at his official residence. The function, which started at 6:30 p.m. after the meeting of the Commissions earlier the same day at the Prime Minister's official residence, was an unmixed success with amicable feelings diffused throughout. It was 8 p.m. when the banquet came to an end. Among those present were German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer, Italian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Omero Principini, and others.

TECHNICAL GROUPS OF 3 POWERS MEET

Joint Prosecution of War Discussed by Representatives at Prime Minister's Residence

The Joint Technical Commissions as provided in the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy, met on Saturday at the official residence of the Prime Minister to discuss various measures on the joint prosecution of the present struggle against their common enemies, America and Britain, it was announced by the Board of Information on the same day.

The announcement also revealed that complete agreement was reached at the meeting following a frank exchange of views and subsequent deliberations.

The Board of Information announcement follows:

"The Joint Technical Commissions under the Tripartite Pact between Japan, Germany and Italy met today (April 15) at the official residence of the Prime Minister. This was a mixed gathering of the General and Military Technical Commissions. Attending the meeting were the members of the General Technical Commission, including the Foreign Minister Mr. Shigemitsu, the German Ambassador Mr. Stahmer, and the Italian Charge d'Affaires Colonel Principini; also present were a number of military and naval experts and other officials concerned. In view of the importance of the meeting, it was attended specially by the Prime Minister General Tojo and the Minister of the Navy Admiral Shimada also.

"Complete agreement of views was reached at the meeting as the results of a frank exchange of views and of subsequent deliberations on various measures relative to the joint prosecution of the war by Japan, Germany, Italy and other allied Powers against America and Britain."

SHIP IN BOMBAY RAZED

2 Ammunition Depots Explode; Big Casualties Reported

Special

LISBON, April 14.—A large fire broke out aboard a steamer moored in the port of Bombay this afternoon and caused explosions of two ammunition depots, it was announced by the Provincial Government of Bombay.

Other large depots also started to burn and though the fire was finally brought under control with the help of British and Indian troops, a large number of casualties was reported.

ULTIMATE VICTORY IS OURS, TOJO TELLS THREE-POWER BODY

Lauds Gallantry of Axis Forces In Europe at Meeting of Technical Commissions

Pointing to the impregnability of the far-flung defense lines of the Axis Powers, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his address before the meeting of the Joint Technical Commissions under the Tripartite Pact, held at his official residence on Saturday, stressed the absolute confidence in ultimate victory which is being strengthened more than ever by Japan, Germany and Italy.

Expressing his admiration for the courageous and gallant actions by the Axis forces in Europe, he revealed that Japan is holding fast all the vital areas of the south despite Anglo-American efforts. He declared that it was Japan's determination never to lay down its arms until the inordinate ambitions of the enemies had been crushed and that in more close cooperation with Germany and Italy, it was the nation's aim to push forward together toward the prosecution of the war from the east and west to win final victory.

The full text of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

Defense Line Unshaken

"It affords me great pleasure to have the opportunity of speaking a few words on the occasion of the opening of the deliberations of the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact.

"To take a general survey of the situation, America and Britain which had suffered successive defeats at the initial stage of the war, have since last year, taken to announcing what they call a general counter-offensive and begun to press hard upon the borders of the Axis areas. Nevertheless, our impregnable defense lines remain unshaken. The confidence in ultimate victory on the part of Japan, Germany and Italy and their invincible positions are stronger than ever. I have been always an admirer of the courage and gallantry exhibited by the German and Italian forces in Europe. I have been especially delighted to hear the news of the German success in stemming the enemy's advance on the Italian front, and the recommencement of large-scale bombings of London, and also of the reorganization of the Italian army which is preparing to take to the front line in our common war.

"Our enemies, America and Britain, greatly dismayed and worried, are talking loudly about the creation of a Second Front in Europe. But such an undertaking on their part, would be the height of folly and rashness, providing the German forces the very opportunity they are looking for. I am certain that they will not only repulse the British and American invaders, but deal them a thoroughly devastating blow.

Japan Holding Fast

"In Greater East Asia, Japan is holding fast all the vital areas in the south by frustrating the American and British plans for attacking her from the Pacific Ocean and the Asiatic mainland. Moreover, thanks to the full and complete cooperation extended to Japan by the peoples and nations of East Asia and to vast volumes of vital materials of the region which are being transformed into fighting power, our "sure-to-win" position is being reinforced more and more with the days that pass. Japan, by holding on fast to this position, expects to deal a decisive and deadly blow to her enemies and thus to bring the current war to a successful conclusion. More recently, the Japanese Forces, with the whole-hearted support of the Burmese nation, and marching shoulder-to-shoulder with the Indian National Army, have cleared the frontier and entered India. As you know, they are achieving an unbroken series of brilliant results. The Indian National Army, under Subhas Chandra Bose, who are fighting for the liberation of their fatherland, have the enthusiastic support of the Burmese and all the peoples of East Asia. The fact that now the movement for the liberation of India is sweeping the entire Indian continent is most gratifying to us as a concrete evidence of the success of one of our common aims—namely, the emancipation of oppressed peoples.

"It is unnecessary for me here to dilate on the origin of the present war against America and Britain, who are bent upon world domination and who are ever ready to

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Press Comments

Saturday, April 15

ABDICATION STATEMENT OF KING VICTOR EMMANUEL III

TOKYO SHIMBUN—King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy has finally issued a statement announcing his decision to abdicate and give a nominal supervisory post to his son, Crown Prince Umberto, as a result of the pressures brought to bear upon him by the "Free Italy Front" of Count Sforza, former Foreign Minister, and Senator Beneditto Croce, philosopher and historiographer, and the agitation of Communist Leader Ercole. As regards the date of abdication, he has set the imaginary one of "when the anti-Axis forces have occupied Rome."

But whatever the date of the proposed deed, the Italian King's announcement signifies the termination of the relations between the House of Savoy and the Italian people, and the fate of a regime which has betrayed the honor of its country in disregard of international faith. When this is contrasted with the robust progress being made by the Fascist Republican Government under the leadership of Il Duce Benito Mussolini, engaged in the work of reconstructing Italy, one can see the difference between the roles of the two in relation to the rise and fall of a nation.

The downfall of the House of Savoy, however, is only a by-product of the European War. What is more important is the tendency of the anti-Axis Powers in their dealings with the Badoglio regime. We need not repeat what were the circumstances under which Marshal Pietro Badoglio made that shameless surrender in September last year. The honey-worded intrigue by which the United States and Britain bought out the Badoglio regime is still fresh in the world's memory.

The Badoglio regime, which dreamt of an easy future through surrender, meekly handed over the Italian fleet as dictated by the anti-Axis authorities and placed at the disposal of the Anglo-American military authorities the land forces and air forces which were not under the control of the Germans. A fleet of Italian warships numbering nearly 100 went into Anglo-American service in the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and Italian troops were sent out to the various fronts to be killed or wounded in the cause of their erstwhile enemies.

What the Badoglio regime sought to secure through this treachery was, of course, the recognition of its status as an independent Government and a full-fledged belligerent so that it might continue to exist and be strengthened in structure.

Despite these anxious strivings of the Badoglio regime, developments in Italy have been quite contrary to its expectations. The delay in the Anglo-American campaign and the severe want and misery of the people under Anglo-American occupation have pronouncedly weakened whatever hold Badoglio had over the mind of the people and the recent political developments in the Mediterranean have gradually made the existence of the traitor regime more and more precarious.

The United States and Britain in pursuit of their opportunistic policy have been stricken with panic by the forestalling recognition of the Badoglio regime by the Soviet Government, but they are still refusing to follow suit because they are intent on suppressing the voice of that regime in order to deal with Italy as they see fit. The plan by which they would dispose of the Italian fleet is an illuminating instance of the Anglo-American intention.

When it is considered that the Soviet recognition does not necessarily imply the strengthening of the Badoglio regime's influence, it is clear that that regime has been frustrated one by one in all the aims for which it surrendered, and that it has turned into a mere puppet of the anti-Axis camp. This is quite instructive in the study of the fates of other puppet regimes.

Foe Press Dreads Japanese Advance

(Continued From Page 1)

operations of these enemy troops in the Indo-Burma border area east of Assam Province, who are struggling to retrieve the situation, have been of no avail.

Tinsukia, important base on the Indo-China air transportation route between Calcutta and Kunming, has also been paralyzed since the area around that vital base has been placed under the heavy pressure of Japanese Land Units.

Chiang Troops Trapped

Domei

CANTON, April 13.—Completely surrounded by the Japanese Forces, the vanguards of the Chungking troops which had attempted to advance into Northern Burma are now making desperate efforts to escape, reported the correspondent of the Chungking Central News Agency from the foremost firing line. His report, in substance, follows:

"With the vanguards of the Chungking units surrounded in the mountainous areas by the Japanese Forces on April 8, a rescue party is now attacking the Japanese positions in an effort to break through the iron cordon. United States planes are constantly bombing the Japanese troops and American transport planes are dropping provisions and munitions to the encircled Chungking troops.

"The sudden appearance of Japanese soldiers from their hiding places alongside the mountain paths is harassing the Chungking forces which must be on constant guard against them. In their search for hidden Japanese soldiers, they spread fanwise, United States infantry units advancing first with the Chungking corps following.

"The shooting by the Japanese soldiers is most accurate. Many decisive battles must be fought before the rescue party can reach the place where our forces are encircled by the Japanese. The fire from the Japanese side is so fierce that our rescue party has wirelessed for more guns to be brought by air."

In the meantime, the increasing difficulties encountered by Chungking and United States forces stationed in Northern Burma were admitted by the military spokesman of Chungking in his press interview yesterday, according to a Chungking broadcast.

The spokesman gave the following causes for the unfavorable situation:

1. With the Japanese offensive becoming more and more fierce, it is now impossible for the Chungking and United States troops to advance.

2. Freedom of action is greatly hindered by weather conditions which have become worse with the approach of the monsoon season.

3. Communications with the rear and the supply of war necessities and provisions to the front lines have become very difficult.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 14

On the Crimea, German and Rumanian troops in the Feodosia and Simferopol areas are offering stubborn resistance to the Soviets following up with mechanized units and tanks. Patrol vessels of our navy downed three Soviet bombers over Feodosia.

At the lower Dnjestr, strong enemy forces approached our new positions and tried at several points to cross the river. The Soviet groups that had succeeded were wiped out in counter-attacks while several enemy bridgeheads were sealed off.

Northwest of Jassy, German and Rumanian formations gained further ground by dispersing the enemy and capturing a number of prisoners.

In the Delatyn area and east of Stanislau, German and Hungarian troops yesterday pushed further forward repelling the enemy attacks.

Soviet Attacks Foiled

Between the middle Dnjestr and Tarnopol where embittered fighting is continuing, numerous enemy attacks were foiled. The Soviets were thrown back toward the east on both sides of Brody.

South of Pleskau, the Soviets resumed their attacks with fresh units but were repelled everywhere. Some of the deployment positions were previously dispersed by our artillery fire.

In Italy, there were no events of importance.

American bombers yesterday attacked targets in Hungary as well as in southern Germany. Damage was caused and the populace suffered losses especially in the Budapest area and in the towns of Schweinfurth and Augsbrug. Of the raiders, 91 planes including 74 four-engined bombers were shot down in air combats and by A.A.-fire.

Some British planes last night bombed Berlin and western Germany.

Fast German bombers again attacked targets in London.

Enemy Fighter Downed

Domei

HANOI, April 15.—Four enemy P-40 fighter planes attempted to raid the northern part of French Indo-China on Wednesday and one of the raiders was shot down by the anti-aircraft gunfire of the Japanese Forces at a point northwest of Yenbon.

Domei

HANOI, April 14.—Thirteen persons were killed and 23 were wounded when a passenger train bound toward northern Annam, was attacked by the China-based American air force on April 11, it was officially announced today.

On the afternoon of the following day, American raiders machine-gunned a raft on the Songkoi River killing one infant and three others as well as severely wounding 16 native women.

LUFTWAFFE DOWNS 48 U.S. ATTACKERS

358 Anglo-American Raiders Destroyed From April 9-12 By Fighters, Ground Units

Special

BERLIN, April 13.—The new intensified phase of the Anglo-American air war during Wednesday's air raid by the United States bombers against the Vinna region as well as the thrust of fighter formations toward northern and central Germany resulted in the shooting down of 48 American machines, 37 of which were four-engined bombers, according to confirmed reports received here.

During Wednesday night to Thursday, bombs were dropped by a few British planes on the city area of Osnabrueck.

In the course of the past four days from April 9 to 12 inclusive, German fighters and ground defenses shot down a total of 358 Anglo-American raiders or an average of 90 a day. The majority of them were four-motored bombers.

Meanwhile, it is learned that fierce and widespread air battles developed during the noon hours on Thursday when the German air defense forces clashed with the American bombers which attempted to penetrate Hungarian territory in the region north of Lake Platten. A number of enemy crashes were observed.

Swiss Down U.S. Plane

Special

ZURICH, April 13.—One of the 13 American bombers which was ordered to land was shot down today in Switzerland when it failed to respond to the instructions, according to a Berne dispatch.

The American plane was brought down by Swiss fighter planes. Several members of the crew parachuted to safety before the bomber fell into the upper Lake Zurich near Sieben.

The dispatch said that ten other American planes landed at Dubendorf airfield, one at Altenrheim and another at Oberglatt.

Swiss anti-aircraft guns went into action as Zurich experienced its longest raid alarm of the war—three hours and ten minutes.

Britain, U.S. Angry Over Oil Seizure

(Continued From Page 1)

in Morocco and also over the shipment of chrome to Germany by Turkey.

Hull evasively replied that there was no further information on the subject other than that of the discussions between the anti-Axis countries and some of the neutral countries with respect to one commodity or another and its place in the commercial situation.

Favors Severing Relations

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Spain was favored by Democratic Representative John M. Coffee of Washington in addressing the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee on Wednesday night, according to a Los Angeles dispatch.

Coffee declared: "Spain is furnishing landing fields and American oil to Hitler. With Portugal, she is also supplying 90 per cent of Germany's vital war tungsten ore."

Turks Rap Hull

Special

LISBON, April 14.—Criticisms made by U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull concerning the commercial policy of neutral countries continue to occupy prominence in the Turkish press with the opportunity to emphasize Turkey's standpoint, dispatches from Ankara disclose.

The paper, Taninn, points out that Hull's view was based solely on the strength of the position occupied by the Anglo-American Powers whereas Turkey based her attitude on the notion of right as distinct from that of might.

The journal, Yeni Sabah, says that the pressure on Turkey would prove useless, while the Cumhuriyet observes that the Anglo-American Powers refused to apply those principles of right and freedom so often proclaimed by the anti-Axis to the neutrals. There are no reasons for the neutrals to fear Germany but every reason to fear the anti-Axis, the same paper declared.

Meanwhile, a Transocean dispatch from Ankara stated that the Anglo-American action against neutrals is considered by competent political quarters in Ankara as a measure carried out under political pressure.

It points out that the cause of this step is the outcome of the standing of the Anglo-American Powers to the Soviet Union for the Anglo-Americans are forced more and more to give new concessions for the lacking of a second front.

On the other hand, these quarters emphasize that it has always been the Turkish policy to defend their political liberty as well as economic liberty which are deemel necessary for the well-being of the Turkish people.

The report added that the attitude and measures of Turkey concerning this will for defense and all economic necessities will be the natural consequence in the case of harder pressure by the Anglo-Americans and this fact is the unanimous attitude of the Turkish press.

His Majesty Grants Posthumous Award To Kwangtung Head

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was pleased to posthumously decorate Chen Yao-tsu, Governor of Kwangtung Province, with the Second Class Order of the Double-Rayed Rising Sun for his outstanding contribution to strengthening of Japan-China relations, it was announced on Friday. Governor Chen was shot by Chungking gangsters armed with revolvers and hand grenades on April 4 and passed away on the following day.

Foe Units Trapped West of Bishenpur On Manipur Front

(Continued From Page 1)

fierce advance of the Japanese troops.

The undaunted Imperial Units, however, broke through the blaze and are presently engaging the British and Indian troops in bitter combat.

Mop-Up Drive Pushed

By U. KOMATSU and R. KOUMI
Of the Military Press Corps

INDIAN FRONT, April 12.—Despite the desperate resistance of enemy remnants in Kohima and its vicinity, picked units of the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces, hurling attack after attack against the enemy, are now advancing on the Kohima-Imphal Road with lightning speed.

The mopping-up operations in the Kohima area have become keyed to the highest pitch with the Japanese-Indian Combined Forces annihilating an enemy brigade, some 5,000 strong, which had fled into the mountains northwest of Kohima.

By dint of pill-boxes constructed on a height in a sector northwest of Kohima, 500 remnants, of whom 100 are British, are putting up stiff resistance against the Japanese.

In defiance of the enemy force which is being assisted by artillery units, the Japanese launched night-attacks on April 9. On the following day, they secured control of the enemy pill-boxes and are now speedily compressing the iron ring of encirclement.

Other units of the Japanese Forces are now advancing on the Kohima-Dimapur Road with lightning speed. Still other units which left a certain place eight kilometers northwest of Kohima on the night of April 9, violently assaulted the enemy positions along the road, putting the enemy garrison units to rout and further pursuing those who had fled northward.

Foe's Supply Line In India Menaced

(Continued From Page 1)

he managed to keep alive, Baldwin stated.

Baldwin continued, "Much of the Chungking army is infected with scabies and venereal diseases which are not treated largely because of the scarcity of drugs and trained doctors. The so-called artillery companies are armed with 'mortars.' There is virtually no heavy equipment and there are very few planes."

Baldwin again reiterated the statement which angered Chungking last year that Chungking "is politically far from a united or integrated nation." Comparing the American and British views on Chungking, Baldwin stated that the United States looked on Chungking as a great power and that Britain did not. "Britain has made it plain that she does not intend to give up her hold on Hongkong after the war," he said. He declared that the patronizing attitude on the part of some Britishers in India toward China. . . ."an attitude which too often characterizes the British colonial system" . . . added fuel to the fire of Chinese indignation.

Baldwin said, "The American public does not realize that one of the strictest censorships in the world governs dispatches from Chungking and we have only the dimmest picture of the true conditions there." Sarcastically Baldwin said that in one sense the Japanese "have done us a service. The new Japanese threat to our Burma supply lines may force a reconciliation of anti-Axis views on southeast Asia and may produce eventually a more realistic and more just appraisal of Chungking and her military potential." Baldwin concluded with the hope for a far more energetic solution of transportation problems by the British in India.

AMERICAN AIR BASE IN HUPEH SMASHED

Runway, Military Installations At Laohokow Hit by Japanese Planes

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 15.—Crack Japanese Air Units in a combined formation of fighters and bombers yesterday stormed over the airfield at Laohokow in Hupeh Province, the base of the United States air force in China, and heavily blasted the runway and military installations there.

In the course of this attack, the Japanese planes encountered no resistance in way of counter-attacks by enemy planes or gunfire from the anti-aircraft positions on the ground.

All our planes returned to their base safely.

Yushan, Nanhsiang Bombed

Domei

CANTON, April 15.—Japanese Air Units bombed the airfield at Yushan in Kiangsi Province yesterday morning, a Chungking broadcast reported.

The broadcast also said that another Japanese Air Unit attacked Nanhsiang on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border (north of Lingshanhsien, southwest of Kwangtung Province) dropping numerous bombs.

It is recalled that the Nanhsiang airfield was built recently by the anti-Axis forces as a means to disturb the air transport route to Hainan Island and the South China area.

Enemy Bases Smashed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, April 14.—Making surprise-attacks on the enemy air bases at Tanchu, Nanyung, and Yushan on April 13 and 14, Japanese Army Air Units in China succeeded in smashing the enemy offensive.

At 5:40 p.m. on April 13 our bomber units attacked the airfield at Tanchu. No enemy plane rose to meet them. All the bombers returned safely after the attack.

Again at 10:30 a.m. on April 14 our bomber units raided the Yushan airfield. After smashing the runway, our planes returned safely to their base.

Again on April 14 another unit formed of bomber and fighter planes bombed the Nanyung airfield at 1:25 p.m. and destroyed one enemy plane. Bombs were also dropped on the military facilities there. All planes returned safely to their base.

Kweilin Surprise-Raided

Domei

NANKING, April 14.—Japanese Army Headquarters in China issued the following report of the activities of the Japanese Army Air Force in China during the past week:

Despite unfavorable weather conditions Japanese Air Units made a surprise-attack on Kweilin early on the morning of April 8. Runways and other equipment at the Kweilin airfield were heavily bombed, forestalling the enemy attempts at an offensive.

Recently, the strength of the United States air force in China has been greatly increased. Furthermore, with the advance of the British air force to China, the enemy has become active in attempts to cut our supply lines and to adjust and expand its air bases in preparation to raid Japan. However, despite the fact it is obvious that there can be no actual increase in the enemy's fighting strength as long as the United States air force and British air units are concerned solely with utilizing each other for their own benefit.

Communist Troops Win

Domei

CANTON, April 14.—A serious conflict occurred between Chungking forces and Communist troops in Anhwei and Kiangsu Provinces last December, resulting in the utter defeat of the Chungking soldiers, it was revealed by the Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Military Committee of Chungking yesterday, according to a Chungking broadcast. The broadcast, in substance, follows:

Toward evening of December 11, Communist troops, numbering about 5,000, suddenly attacked Chungking forces at Chuanchiao and Laian in Anhwei Province, and at Puteng, Kiangsu Province. Despite their inferior numbers the Chungking troops fought bravely for about three hours. In the end, however, they were defeated with 87 casualties among which were included many Chungking civilian officials. The communist troops withdrew after seizing two light machine-guns, 111 rifles, telephones, documents, various war supplies, and many officials as prisoners. Though Chungking reinforcements arrived at dawn the following day, they were too late to save the unfortunate men.

U.S. Women Oppose Female Wrestling As Depraving Youth

Special

LISBON, April 14.—With various statewide women's organizations in California protesting violently against female wrestling matches, the California Athletic Commission announced today that a hearing would be held on the subject in Los Angeles next week, according to a dispatch received here. Earl Warren, Governor of California, has been deluged with protests from women's organizations against members of their sex appearing in the ring. The organizations contend that such exhibitions are demoralizing to youth, who watch these matches of scantily clad women mauling each other, and that they are ruinous to the physical well-being of the female wrestlers themselves.

Ultimate Victory Is Ours, Tojo Tells Three-Power Body

(Continued From Page 1)

sacrifice shamelessly the interests of others for the sake of their own property. The Axis Powers have risen in arms for self-existence and self-protection and for the establishment of world peace based upon justice.

Cooperation Is Stressed

"Nowadays as the iniquitous character of American-British war aims becomes clearer, we are further fortified in our resolve not to lay down the arms until we have absolutely crushed the inordinate ambition of our enemies. Although our fields of action lie far apart in the East and in the West, the need of cooperation and collaboration has grown greater than before. In these circumstances, it is Japan's determination to render more intimate her contact with Germany and Italy and other countries of Europe, frustrating thereby the American-British maneuvers for alienating the Axis Nations, and realize the consummation of our common aims by going forward together with the prosecution of the war from East and West, and by winning the final victory. I trust that this determination is equally shared by Germany and Italy.

"It is most timely that the Joint Technical Commissions of the Tripartite Pact should meet at the important juncture. I wish to express my best wishes for the success of the meeting."

Order of Golden Kite Granted Naval Heroes

(Continued From Page 1)

those who went down gallantly fighting to the last between December of 1941 and September of 1943, 90 of whom, including Captain Masaaki Suzuki, have been awarded Special Distinction Honors."

Captain Suzuki, who received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite with the Medium Cordon, took part in the reduction of Hongkong and since then distinguished himself in various actions in Central China campaigns. Subsequently he was appointed commander of the garrison force in the Solomons area and undertook to maintain bases there in the face of furious enemy air attacks. He was busily engaged in the strengthening of the positions in that area and mopping up of enemy stragglers when, finally, he was attacked by a huge enemy force scores of times larger than his own and, although he defended his position with exceptional valor, he was utterly outnumbered. Thus, after transmitting his last wireless report, he charged into the midst of the enemy and fell fighting to the last moment.

Captain Torashige Tsukioka, who also received the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite with the Medium Cordon, participated in the East Indies and Indian Ocean campaigns as chief gunner aboard a certain warship. Jointly with comrade ships he sank enemy tankers and merchantmen. Subsequently he was appointed commander of a landing force in eastern New Guinea and thence he fought in various theaters of war. In the face of terrific enemy air raids, he held occupied airdromes at important points in that area and defended occupied territory. He was killed while on duty.

Second Lieutenant Tadashi Shimazu, who received the Fifth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, fought in various battles of eastern New Guinea within the sphere of enemy armed power. When a comrade unit was in dire peril, he organized a death band and succeeded in contacting that unit in spite of tremendous difficulties, thus enabling it to fight out of danger. His gallantry on frequent occasions contributed to the success of his comrade units. In the last battle that he fought, he was utterly outnumbered but he charged into the midst of the enemy force and after cutting down three with his sword he was hit by a bullet and died a hero's death.

REICH PLANES HELP IN CRIMEAN BATTLE

Several German Spearheads Gain Considerable Ground In Vicinity of Tarnopol

Special

BERLIN, April 14.—Fighting on the Crimean peninsula has shifted to the interior as a result of the German disengaging movements, according to reports received here. The central defense position in the Simferopol area was held until the German and Rumanian wing formations moved from there. In the course of these movements furious fighting developed north of Simferopol where attacks by numerically superior Soviet tank and rifle divisions were checked until the German and Rumanian formations from the wings had joined forces with the bulk of the German-Rumanian troops.

Thereupon Simferopol was evacuated and the German-Rumanian troops fell back to the line of the echeloned bolt positions farther to the south. Soviet attempts at outflanking led to fresh fierce fighting, particularly in the western part of the Crimean peninsula. The Luftwaffe played an outstanding part in the successful conclusion of these operations, dealing uninterrupted blows on Soviet forces throughout the day and night. On Thursday, 32 Soviet tanks, 21 guns as well as many troop lorries were knocked out in the Simferopol area alone. Numerous other tanks, guns and artillery supplies were badly damaged.

Meanwhile, lively fighting continued in other parts of the southern sector but did not change the general situation. The German barrage position west of the lower Dniester was withstanding the Soviet pressure and attempted Soviet crossings were frustrated. Reports said that the Soviet forces were attempting to hinder the forming of close concrete German lines and were operating with the aim to drive ahead their spearheads continuously and preparing to encircle the smaller German units. This was given as the reason for the heavy battles developing between the Dniester and the Sereth in which Soviet spearheads were pointing toward Kishinev and Jassy on the banks of the Pruth. German and Rumanian troops are opposing these Soviet operations with sharp counter-thrusts to gain time.

In eastern Bukovina and in the entire forefield of the Carpathians, lively fluctuating offensive and defensive fighting continued with the German command leading. West of Czernivice strong German activity was going on. German and Hungarian attacks in the direction of Tarnopol and Delatya, Brody and Kovel were progressing rapidly though at some points near Tarnopol violent Soviet counter-attacks were trying to check the German offensive.

The German forces, operating with several spearheads gained considerable ground eastward on Thursday.

Only northwest of Kovel contact was limited to local fighting caused by the advancing of the Germans in order to improve their positions.

A lull continued in the central and northern sections of the front. Only in the Pleskov area the Soviet forces seemed to be preparing for new thrusts. A detected deployment of strong Soviet troops was shattered by German artillery before an attack developed.

More Foe Planes Downed in South

(Continued From Page 1)

totaled eight planes, including five downed and three damaged.

2 Ponape Raiders Hit

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 14.—Japanese Forces at Ponape Island downed two planes with anti-aircraft gunfire when 16 enemy planes, consisting of F4U's and B-25 bombers, made a futile attack on Wednesday morning. The rest of the raiders were routed.

No damage was reported on our side.

Bougainville Raiders Routed

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, April 14.—Without suffering any damage, Japanese Units stationed in the southern part of Bougainville Island shot down one plane out of a formation of 10 enemy fighters which attempted to attack our position on Wednesday morning. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed.

Yamashita to Inspect

Kamesaburo Yamashita, Cabinet Adviser, has been appointed Administrative Inspector to conduct the seventh administrative inspection of the transportation facilities between Japan Proper and the China Continent, the Board of Information announced Saturday. The members of Mr. Yamashita's suite will be appointed shortly, the announcement added.

Meinen Patienten zur Kenntnis:

Ich bin gezwungen, meine aerztliche Praxis mit dem 15. April in Yokohama, Yamashitacho 50 zu schliessen; ich bleibe telefonisch wie ueblich erreichbar. Operationen und groessere Untersuchungen werde ich zunaechst im Seibo-Byoin Tokyo vornehmen; Zeitpunkt und Ort der Wiedereroeffnung meiner Sprechstundenpraxis wird rechtzeitig zur Kenntnis gebracht.

Dr. Dr. med.
J. W. WIRTZ

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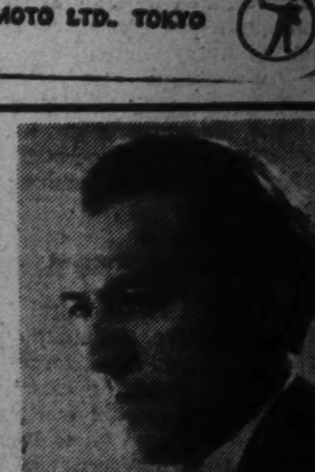

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Mitsukuri: "Kutsumigaki-no-Uta"
Takagi: "Sorano-Shimpei"
Stravinsky: Nippon's Poem
Rachmaninoff: Silent Night
Thomas: Aria from Mignon
Flotow: Aria from Martha
Fukai: Aria from Opera "Tekikoku Kofuku"
Part IV: Female Chorus
Admission: ¥2.40, ¥1.40 (All Reserve Seats)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Chikatetsu Shibai Annai-sho,
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MESSAGES BROUGHT FROM THAI LEADERS

Is One Purpose of Visit Home, Ambassador Tsubokami States in Interview

To convey to the Japanese Government and people written and verbal messages from the leaders of Thailand, renewing the pledge of their own and their people's all-out cooperation in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War and in the construction of the Common-Prosperity Region, is one of the purposes of his present trip to Japan, Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, stated in an interview at the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry on Saturday. Ambassador Tsubokami arrived in Tokyo Wednesday night after an absence of 13 months to make an interim report to the Government authorities on various affairs under his jurisdiction, and also to enjoy a brief rest of two or three months here in order to recuperate his health.

Revealing to the interviewer that he had carried with him written messages from Thai Prime Minister Field-Marshal Phibun Songkhram addressed to Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, and from Thai Foreign Minister Direk Jaiyanama addressed to Prime Minister Tojo, Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, and Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, the Ambassador expressed his conviction that these messages would prove instrumental in further cementing the close relations between the two allied nations.

"It is to the construction of a new Greater East Asia that the political leaders of both countries are now devoting their main thoughts and efforts," Mr. Tsubokami declared. "During the more than two and a half years since my appointment to the post in Bangkok, I have been able fully to become familiar with the noble aims and aspirations of the Thai Government and people, and I consider it my duty now to make those aims perfectly understood to the Government and people of Japan."

Reviews Japan-Thai Ties

Briefly reviewing the development of Japan-Thai relations during the same period, the Japanese envoy stressed the close collaboration of the two countries not only in the military and economic fields, but also in cultural and other spheres. He said that by overcoming all difficulties and obstacles imposed by the exigencies of the war, those relations had become ever more intimate.

High in his praise for the superior statesmanship of Field-Marshal Phibun, with whom he was privileged to cultivate the best of official and personal relations during his stay in Bangkok, Ambassador Tsubokami said that the Thai Prime Minister was giving his foremost concern to the collaboration of Thailand in the speedy realization of the Five Principles of the Joint Declaration which was adopted by the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations last year.

"In accordance with the principles of this Joint Declaration, which utterly excludes the possibility of any one nation's seeking to establish her hegemony at the sacrifice of others, all countries in this part of the world are contributing toward the creation of prosperity within this common sphere of theirs," Mr. Tsubokami explained. "This prosperity, established through the mutual collaboration of the nations of Greater East Asia, will be a lasting foundation for the new Greater East Asiatic culture, which will after the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, make a substantial contribution to a new world of peace.

Leaders Share Conviction

"Prime Minister Phibun and the other Government leaders of Thailand are sharing with the Japanese Government the firm conviction that this ideal will surely, and speedily, be realized when each member of the Greater East Asia Sphere will push ahead with its efforts toward the attainment of our common goal."

Turning to the recent situation in Thailand, the Ambassador said that the fighting spirit of the Thai people was rising ever higher. In spite of material difficulties encountered, the shifting of the capital from Bangkok to Petchaburi and several other places designated to function as provisional capitals has been making progress, Mr. Tsubokami told the interviewer, adding that the authorities had ingenuously coupled this enterprise with extensive plans for the development of the rural districts.

The Ambassador further stated that he had opportunities personally to witness some phases of the laying out of the new provisional capitals and expressed high praise for the constructive work, involving also the building of excellent new highways. The premises of the Japanese Embassy, he continued, will remain in Bangkok as long as the Thai Foreign Office is remaining there, but will move wherever the Foreign Office may move hereafter. As to the Japan Culture Hall which is to be built in Bangkok on a large scale, this plan will not be affected by the decentralization of the capital, and preparations are actively being pushed ahead.

Finding himself back in Tokyo after more than a year's absence, Mr. Tsubokami expressed his deep satisfaction with the positive attitude shown by the Japanese people in further strengthening the wartime structure at home in the course of this one year period, thus revealing their determination to put up with whatever difficulties for the sake of winning the war.

Personally, the Ambassador hopes to be able as soon as possible to return to his post in Bangkok to resume his duties there. He expects to spend here the months of April, May, and June, which are the hottest in Bangkok, and to recover his health which was much affected by more than three years he has spent now in tropical climate. Moreover, since he underwent an operation several years ago in Hongkong where he was consul at the time, he has been unable to take any physical exercises, which he now hopes to make up for while in Tokyo.

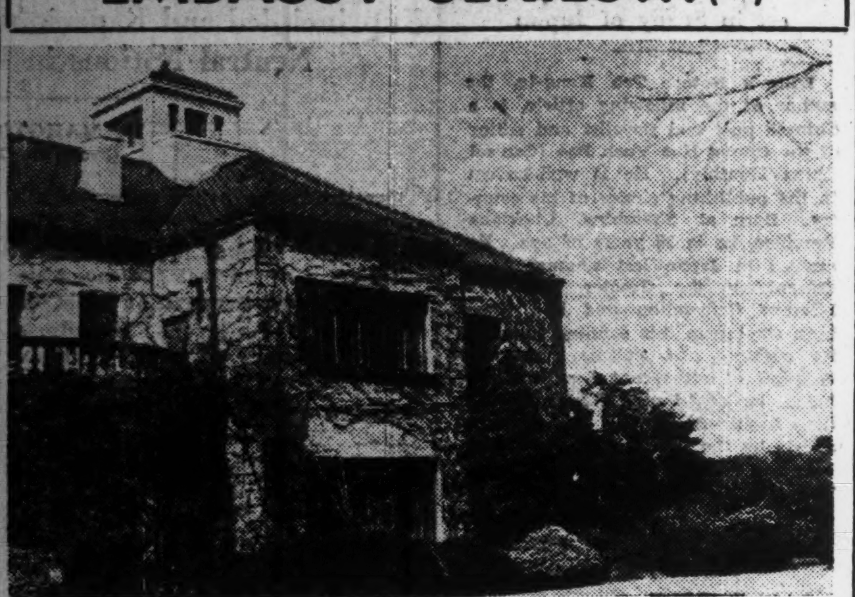
Winding up his interview, Ambassador Tsubokami recollected an episode which greatly pleased him when he was greeted upon his arrival at Tokyo Station last Wednesday night by Thai Ambassador and Madam Wichit W. Wathakan and other members of the Thai Embassy staff, as well as high Japanese Government officials and others. On that occasion, the Thai Ambassador, in accordance with an old-established custom of his country, personally garlanded the returning envoy with a "Phuangmalai," a kind of silk wreath with which distinguished arrivals are greeted in Thailand.

"Ever since my arrival in Bangkok, we have been on the best of terms, and now, that both of us are working for the same goal in our respective posts. I was especially moved by Ambassador Wichit's kindly gesture in thus greeting me in the traditional fashion of his country—something which I had never expected in Tokyo," Mr. Tsubokami said.

On the same occasion, Mr. Tsubokami's daughter, who had been in Bangkok during the past two and a half years in the capacity of her father's private secretary and now returned to Tokyo with him for the first time, was presented with a large bouquet from the Thai community of Tokyo.

Greater East Asia

EMBASSY SERIES...(V)



The Philippine Embassy

Not far from the hallowed precincts of the Yasukuni Shrine on Kudan Hill there stands an artistic ivy-mantled building surrounded by a thick foliage of trees. No mark or nameplate identifies the owner. It is only after the visitor passes through the gate into the compounds and finds on his right a garage in which are black shiny automobiles flying small red-blue-white flags that he learns that it is the Philippine Embassy. This Embassy which was opened on March 16 is the former residence of Yasujiro Yasuda.

In answer to one's ring a middle-aged doorman appears and ushers the visitor either into the drawing-room opposite the porch where Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas usually receives visitors, or to the chancellery on the left—a large room formerly used as an art studio. There the visitor will be met by a member of the Embassy staff.

This staff at present consists of Counselor Francisco Lavides and Second Secretaries Leon Maria Guerrero and Faustino Sy-Changco. Third Secretary Amador Buenaseda is to arrive shortly. Secretary Sy-Changco is in charge of administrative matters while Secretary Guerrero attends to all legal, political, and diplomatic affairs as well as to public relations.

The Japanese staff includes Katsutaro Miyazaki, former Minister to Rumania, who is working as technical adviser, and Kazuma Nakayama, interpreter, who is at present concurrently Secretary in the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

According to Secretary Guerrero, Ambassador Vargas usually gets up at 7:30 a.m. His morning hours are devoted to conferences with the staff or to official visits. Being greatly interested in things Japanese, Mr. Vargas also spends much time reading newspapers or other publications on Japan.

After a busy morning the Ambassador very often lunches with Japanese Government officials. In the afternoons he again confers with the Embassy staff or receives visitors. Then, too, whenever time permits, he enjoys going to the Tokyo Tennis Club where he often plays as many as four sets.

The Ambassador's evenings are spent in attending concerts or official dinners. A quiet evening at home usually finds him again poring over books on Japan.

No less interested in things Japanese is Counselor Lavides. Having studied the Japanese language and literature for more than six years, he is now delving into the research of Manyo-shu, the oldest collection of Tanka poems. At present, Mr. Lavides is the President of the Nippon-go Fukyukai (Organ for Spreading the Use of the Japanese Language) in Manila.

Most interesting is the fact that among the servants at this Embassy are three former boxers—Loreto Gostilo, Joe Eagle, and Emmanuel Valdes. "Baby" Gostilo and Joe Eagle are well known to local ring fans.

Three sons of the Ambassador, Roberto, Eduardo, and Ramon, and a daughter, Miss Teresita, are with him here in Tokyo. Roberto is studying police administration under the care of the Philippine Society, while Eduardo and Ramon, both of whom finished the courses at the Kokusai Gakuyukai at the end of March, are students at the Tokyo Higher School and the Azabu Middle School, respectively.

Miss Teresita is studying at the Seishin Jogakuin. Just as she used to help her mother with household affairs in Manila, she is now taking charge of the domestic management of the Embassy.

Being natives of a tropical country, Mr. Vargas and his staff members have found their first winter in Japan rather severe.

"Winter here drags on and on. My daughter got frost-bite and saw snow for the first time in her life!" mused Ambassador Vargas.

"However," he continued, "we were very fortunate in having fine weather on the day of our arrival in Tokyo."

"We have been getting along very well since our arrival here. In this connection, we thank the Japanese officials as well as the civilians who have been so kind to us," added Mr. Vargas.

Air Hero Downs 8 Craft

Lieutenant Hajime Hokyo of Setagaya-ku met a heroic death after shooting down eight enemy planes out of the 60 with which he engaged in combat in the southern area at the beginning of the year, it is learned. The late Lieutenant was also a member of the famed Hayabusa Fighter Unit led by the late Major-General Tateo Kato, Hero God of the Air.

Murata Sees Tojo

Shozo Murata, Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines, who returned to Tokyo on Friday called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 1 p.m. Saturday.

OTOWA LAST RITES SET FOR APRIL 24

Relics of Late Lieutenant-Commander Due to Arrive Here Next Saturday

The relics of the late Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Masahiko Otowa, who died gloriously in action at Kuezyerin Island on February 6 of this year, will arrive at Tokyo Station at 3:33 p.m. on April 22. Funeral services will be held at Aoyama Funeral Hall on April 24. The relics are now resting at the Yokosuka Naval Station where they were immediately taken upon arrival at XX Airport on April 12.

Upon arrival in Tokyo, the relics will be taken temporarily to the home of His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, father of Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Otowa, at Shirokane, Shiba-ku, where relatives and those close to the late Lieutenant-Commander will pay their respects from 4 p.m. of the same day. Then, at about 6 p.m., the relics will be transferred to Lieutenant-Commander Marquis Otowa's home at Mita Dai-machi, Shiba-ku, where a wake will be held the same night by relatives and close friends.

On April 23, memorial services are scheduled to take place at Nishikubo Hachiman Shrine. Mitsunaga Yoshida, Chief Priest of the Shrine, officiating from 7 p.m. Vigil will be observed through the night by relatives and close friends following the memorial rites.

The funeral cortege will arrive at Aoyama Funeral Hall at 9 a.m. the next day, April 24, and final rites are to commence at 9:30 a.m. Following the payment of respects by the Imperial Messenger, members of the Imperial Family, relatives and close friends and the general public will be permitted to worship at the altar from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m.

The relics of the late Lieutenant-Commander will be interred at Tama Cemetery, where the ashes of Fleet-Admirals Marquis Heihachiro Togo and Isoroku Yamamoto now lie in repose.

NEW MERIT MEDAL IS SET FOR POLICE AND FIREMEN

Award Will Also Be Granted To Defense Corps, Other Worthy Organizations

A new medal of merit will be conferred on the employes of police and fire departments who render meritorious services, according to the decision made at the Cabinet meeting on Friday. At the same time, reforms in the bonus system for the police were also decided upon.

The existing Medal of Distinguished Service for police and fire department officials was established in 1910 by an Imperial Ordinance and the conferment was made by the Home Minister. The medal had been highly prized, inasmuch as only 350 had been awarded since the adoption of the system.

The Medal of Distinguished Service was limited to police officials below the rank of police inspector, but the new Medal of Merit will be obtainable by police and fire department officials as well as outsiders, such as members of defense corps and civilian police.

Under the new medal conferment system, organizations rendering specially praiseworthy services will also be honored with certificates of commendation.

Milk Price Upped

In a change of prices of milk, one go (0.18035 litres) of the standardized class of milk will sell for 14 and 15 sen according to the districts, it was announced in Tokyo Saturday.

Arima Made Adviser

The appointment of Chotaro Arima, vice-president of the Trade Cooperation, as adviser to the foreign capital bureau of the Finance Ministry, was officially announced Friday by the Cabinet.

Okada Given Bank Post

Saiichi Okada, director of the Bank of Japan, has been appointed vice-president of the Wartime Financing Bank to succeed Ryuta Ono, who was previously promoted to president, it was officially announced by the Cabinet on Saturday.

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East Asia Round-Up

Buying Property Banned
Special

MANILA, April 15.—In order to safeguard and protect the personality of the Government and existing institutions, President Jose P. Laurel placed a ban on the purchase directly or indirectly of any Government property by Government officers and employees.

Inaugural Program Held
Special

MANILA, April 15.—The training institute for managers of consumers cooperative associations of Manila held its inaugural program on April 12 at the City Hall with Executive-Secretary Pedo Sabido and Food Administrator Jose Sanvictores addressing the trainees.

Retired Teachers Aided

MANILA, April 15.—Moved by the fact that many retired teachers are in need of financial assistance, President Jose P. Laurel on April 13 authorized the resumption of payment of pensions to retired Filipino public school mentors, which ceased with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Constables to Train
Special

MANILA, April 15.—New group of commissioned officers for the Philippine Constabulary will begin training from Mary 1 in line with the Government policy of enlarging and strengthening the constabulary.

Laurel Entertains Roxas
Special

MANILA, April 15.—Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the Economic Planning Board, and members of the Board were guests at a luncheon given by President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace on April 13.

New Campaign Started
Special

MANILA, April 15.—Contributions are pouring in to the Jose Rizal Memorial Preservation Society, which began a new drive to raise funds for the reconstruction of the natal home of the Filipino national hero. The Society already gathered 11,000 pesos in a previous campaign through the local newspapers.

Indonesians Enter Barracks
Domei

DJAKARTA, April 15.—The first batch of Indonesian youths selected from all parts of Java started their promising military career as future officers on April 11 when they entered the barracks of the Education Corps of the Home Defense Army.

Chinese Children Donate
Domei

SHANGHAI, April 15.—Representing four months' earnest efforts in raising funds, the Chinese children donated 5,000 yuan to the National Government of China and 2,500 yuan each to the Japanese Army and Navy Press Corps on the occasion of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day on April 8.

Pope Praises Catholics
Domei

SHONAN, April 15.—A telegram of high praise and encouragement on the cooperative attitude of the Catholics toward the Japanese Military Administration from Pope Pius XII was received here by the Catholic bishop on April 11 in connection with the successful progress of the model village established by Catholic settlers in the Negri Semilan Province.

Mongolians Enter School
Domei

HSINKING, April 15.—The Manchoukuo Army disclosed that a group of Mongolian graduates of the National Second Grade School was enrolled in the Hsinking Preparatory Military School with due ceremony held on April 11 at the school. They are the first to enter the school which was instituted this year.

Horse Day Held
Domei

MANILA, April 15.—More than 500 horses of all kinds and breeds paraded through the principal streets of the city on Horse Day.

Cash prizes totaling more than 25,000 pesos were distributed to owners of the best horse.

Science Body Created
Domei

HSINKING, April 15.—Creation of a Science Promotion Committee in the Education Ministry has been decided by the Government.

Stresses Self-Sufficiency
Domei

MANILA, April 15.—The problem of self-sufficiency is the most important factor confronting the Philippines and can only be solved through "sincere, constant and inextinguishable" operation of all, declared Manuel Roxas, Chairman of the Economic Planning Board, following the first meeting held on April 11 at the Ministry of Agricultural and Natural Resources.

Invention Exhibition Held
Domei

DAVAO, April 13.—The second invention exhibition displaying more than 100 articles was held here on April 9. Among the numerous exhibits, some submitted by soldiers, was a medicine for diarrhoea derived from the dried outer shell of mangosteen, kettles improvised from old automobile fenders and electric light shades made from coconut shells.

Germans Hold Rites
Domei

PADANG, April 13.—Inaugural ceremony for the Hitler Jugend corps, established among the German residents here for the purpose of attaining greater collaboration with the Japanese military authorities, took place here on April 10.

Campaign Is Successful
Special

JOHORE BHARU, April 13.—More men, money and materials are pouring into all branches of the Indian Independence League in this province as the result of the launching of the National Liberation Week on April 6.

24 Students Graduate
Domei

MACASSAR, April 13.—Twenty-four native youths including 15 from the Celebes, six from Borneo and three from the Lesser Sunda Islands recently graduated from the Special Boys' Middle School here. The graduates are expected to continue their studies in Japan.

Medical Students Graduate
Domei

DJAKARTA, April 13.—Twenty students graduated for the first time from the Djakarta Medical College since its reopening last April at the commencement ceremony held on April 9 at the College Hall.

Penang Indians Parade
Domei

PENANG, April 13.—More than 6,000 local Indians led by Dr. M. K. Menon, Chairman of the Penang Chapter of the Indian Independence League, held a parade here on April 11 in commemoration of the Indian Liberation Week. Cries of "Long Live Free India" rent the air as they marched carrying the slogan "Down With British Imperialism."

AMERICAN DOLLARS PLAGUE CHUNGKING

Public Has to Suffer as Free Spending of Yanks Sends Prices Skyrocketing

American dollars circulating openly as monetary medium have tended to throw into greater confusion the already chaotic state of Chungking's financial world, Domei comments.

It says:

"The Americans are not prepared to share both privations and pleasures together with the people of Chungking. What inducements were there in coming to Chungking if they could not eat and drink sumptuously and lead a life of excessive extravagance? Indeed, this was the price the Americans demanded for their appearance in regions under Chungking's control.

"In sharp contrast to the lavish excesses on the part of the Americans, the general public is experiencing greater and greater difficulties with the extravagant spending of the Americans sending the prices of commodities skyrocketing to dizzy heights.

"Payment of wages to Americans in U.S. dollars since February of this year has caused a sudden flooding of the monetary markets of the cities in Chungking-controlled areas where any large number of Americans are to be found.

"Furthermore, illegal transactions are being conducted in U.S. dollars. According to the fixed rate of exchange, an American dollar is equivalent to 20 yuan, but in black market dealings one American dollar realizes 170 to 180 yuan. Under these circumstances, not a single American makes use of banking facilities, but all are patronizing the black-market exchanges at enormous profits.

"It is said that smuggled goods stores, catering solely to American customers, have sprung up profusely in many districts. Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and Finance Minister H. H. Kung, who recently investigated the deplorable state of the Kunming's dollar-plagued financial world, are said to have been rendered speechless on observing the actual conditions."

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, APRIL 16, 1944

Tripartite Collaboration

The convening of another of the periodic sessions of the Joint Technical Commissions under the Tripartite Pact yesterday serves to demonstrate anew the intimate collaboration existing between Japan and her Axis partners. It is a collaboration which spells victory whatever may be the obstacles in the way, for it is a collaboration based not only on the unity of military, political, and economic objects but also on the unity of spiritual aims—of fighting together in the just cause of self-existence and self-protection against the unholy Anglo-American ambition of world domination, and for the establishment of a new era of world harmony based upon justice for all.

Particularly at this significant time when America and Britain, having suffered widespread defeats in the initial phases of the war, have now taken to announcing what they term a general counter-offensive and are beginning to press hard upon the borders of the Axis areas, the intensification of the collaboration among the Axis Powers is more fraught with meaning than ever. The latest meeting of the Joint Commissions is an assurance that the Axis Powers are more determined than ever to expand their cooperation which has brought them such glorious successes in the past and which will not fail to bring them complete victory in the end.

As Prime Minister Hideki Tojo pointed out in his address of greeting to the members of the Joint Commissions, the confidence of ultimate victory on the part of Japan, Germany, and Italy remains stronger than ever in view of their invincible positions. The reports of the brilliant success of the Germans in stemming the enemy's advance on the Italian front, the recommencement of large-scale aerial bombardment of London, and the revitalization of Italian fighting power with the reoganization of the Italian army means that the Grand Fortress of Europe stands as impregnable as ever. If the enemy should undertake the creation of a second front as they have been loudly announcing, it would only provide the German forces with the very opportunity they are looking for to deal a decisive, annihilative blow upon the enemy.

In the Asiatic theater of war, despite the ambitious enemy operations in the Pacific, Japan is not only holding fast to all the vital areas in the South but with the collaboration of the Indian National Army has actually cleared the Burmese frontier and has entered India. Meanwhile the active cooperation of all the nations and peoples of Greater East Asia is resulting in the consolidation of an invincible position which will enable this region to withstand the enemy onslaughts forever.

Amidst this background, the work of the Joint Technical Commissions can only mean the fuller utilization of this favorable situation to deal a decisive blow upon the enemy. Although the fields of action of the Axis partners lie geographically far apart, their unity of purpose and their intimate cooperation and collaboration demonstrate their determination to go forward inseparably together until they win final victory throughout all the theaters of the common global war.

Insulated From Invasion

Spectacular as the counter-offensives of the United States in the Central Pacific have been since the beginning of this year, the United States will never be able to deal decisive, mortal blows at the heart of the Japanese Empire as long as it is protected by a heavy screen of powerful Japanese land-based planes. Such was the tacit admission of the New York Times on February 15 when it declared that American sea power—by which it presumably meant the power of the naval task force—vanishes as soon as it comes within the flying radius of Japanese aircraft operating from their extensive land bases.

No doubt the United States has thus far successfully employed her naval task forces built around a nucleus of several aircraft carriers in assisting in the seizure of a few strategic islets in the Central Pacific, for such an operation did not touch the area over which the bulk of the formidable Japanese ground-based planes maintain an impervious air umbrella. The occupation of these atolls was, however, not achieved except with tremendous difficulties and at enormous cost. For instance, in taking a small portion of the Marshall Islands alone, the United States was forced to concentrate a good-sized navy in itself—approximately 2,000,000 tons of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, other auxiliary vessels and a tremendously large number of sea-borne aircraft—against these pinhead atolls, and this after long-distance preliminary bombing operations had been carried out over a period of several weeks by the United States Seventh Army Air Corps stationed in Hawaii. A similar task force was also employed by the United States, but without success, in her touch-and-go raid on Saipan, Tinian and Guam Islands on February 23 of this year in which she lost several warships.

The operations of the United States naval task force against the Marshall and Mariana Islands reveal most graphically the stupendous difficulties yet lying in the path of the enemy's counter-offensive against Japan, for the nearer the enemy approaches the perpendicular screen of Japanese land-based aircraft the greater does the task force stand risk of annihilation, ill-defended as it is by inferior carrier-borne planes. It is only by utilizing ground-based aircraft on a large scale that the United States can hope to inflict consequential damage on Japanese aircraft similarly operated. The present time-absorbing and costly atoll-to-atoll operation conducted on the periphery of Japan's ramparts in the Central Pacific by the American task force can therefore hardly pave the way for the invasion of the Japanese mainland.

To strike at the heart of Japan's defenses, the United States must of necessity establish huge air bases on the continent of Asia. But here too the prospect of any successful aerial undertaking is unlikely. In the two and a half years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the United States has only been able to assemble in Chungking-dominated territory a skeleton air force which has been committed to the tragic fate of remaining on the ground most of the time through lack of sufficient fuel. And now, the paltry supply of aircraft and fuel sent over the hump route of the Himalayas to the American air force in Chungking is likely to be stopped completely with the latest successful offensive of the Japanese Forces and the Indian National Army into eastern India. Deprived of this material aid, Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell will not be able for some time now to project an air arm from the interior of China to the American invasion fleet coming in from the sea in accordance with Admiral Chester Nimitz' strategy to set up a beachhead on the Chinese mainland, a strategy which is predicated on the bland assumption that the bulk of the mighty Japanese ground-based planes in the inner Pacific defenses has been made powerless.

The two invasion routes to the Japanese mainland—from the Chinese mainland and over the Pacific sea route—are thus inaccessible to the enemy. The existence of the unbeaten legions of the Japanese Army will prevent any enemy infiltration from the south of Asia while the Japanese Fleet, blockading the entire coast of eastern Asia behind an impenetrable screen of the Japanese air armada which is operating from numberless well-equipped land bases, will frustrate any invasion from the sea. These plain strategic considerations ensure to the billion people of Greater East Asia continued security and freedom from the ruthless domination of the United States.

A Year Ago Today

April 16, 1943

General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, has decided to purge all officers in the French rebel army in North Africa who are sympathetic to the Vichy Government. Upon receipt of this request, General Giraud ordered his men to submit a list of all these officers. A large number of army, air and navy officers are expected to be purged.

* * *

Britain's increasing war expenditure is fast turning the country from a creditor to a debtor nation. Britain's debt to foreign countries during the 1942 fiscal year totaled £630,000,000, while the total since 1940 reached the sum of £2,185,000,000. Britain is borrowing from £400,000,000 to £500,000,000 annually from India, Egypt and other countries.

* * *

Having been given the "cold shoulder" by United States and Britain, General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chungking's military envoy to America and Britain, returned to Chungking today, completely disgusted and disillusioned. Upon returning home the general immediately reported to Chiang Kai-shek and complained of the indifferent treatment which he was accorded in the two countries.

Britain Views Her Future

Smuts' Policy of Consolidating Sphere of Influence in Europe Arouses Profound Reaction

By Dr. KAZUO KAWAI
Written for the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

V

Because of its wide ramifications, Smuts' proposal has naturally provoked a wave of discussion which still shows no signs of abating. In England the debate has resolved itself into a conflict between the interventionist and the isolationist points of view. The isolationists, who attack Smuts' policy of consolidating a sphere of influence on the European continent, recoil in distaste from Europe as a whole where Britain has already suffered from so many setbacks. They would prefer to seek refuge behind the protective shell of Empire autarchy and closer cooperation with the English speaking world, including the United States as well as the Dominions. As Professor Carr explains, "It will be argued that an English-speaking group could rely on a unity of political tradition and thought which would give it a far higher degree of real, as opposed to formal, cohesion than would be enjoyed by any wider combination; and it would be cemented and defended by a tacit or overt naval alliance between Great Britain and the United States." There is also behind this trend of thought the tremendous weight of a deep seated and long-standing habit on the part of the British people of regarding themselves as separate from and alien to the traditions of the European continent. The tradition of "splendid isolation" is not yet completely dead.

But the modern British isolationists ignore the fact that "splendid isolation" in the last century was a manifestation of Britain's hegemonic power, while the Imperial isolationism of today would mean not only a shift in the center of gravity of the Empire from the British Isles to the Dominions but also the abdication of political as well as economic leadership to the United States. It does, however, offer the lure of a relatively comfortable existence with the minimum of effort, and is the path of least resistance.

Against this passive attitude, the supporters of Smuts' policy of a limited but active intervention on the Continent argue that without British interference Europe would coalesce sooner or later into a single military and economic unit of enormous concentrated power. Such a contingency is to be particularly feared if it should be brought about under the aegis of Communist Russia. Even if Britain should be able to form with the English-speaking peoples overseas a unit as closely integrated as the Continental unit, which is highly improbable, her exposed position on the edge of the Continent would become untenable.

This untenability would be not only with respect to military and political conditions but to economic conditions as well. A large and powerful Continental unit from which Britain is excluded would certainly be in a position to render itself independent of many products and manufactures formerly bought from England. Britain would never be able to survive the shock of the loss of this Continental market. How impossible it is for the Dominions or the United States to compensate for this loss is to be seen in the fact that whereas in 1938 Europe took 30.5 per cent of all British exports and 59 per cent of British re-exports, the Dominions took only 29.8 per cent of the British exports, the colonies only 12.2 per cent, India only 7.7 per cent, and the Americas only 12 per cent. Moreover, with the increasing industrialization of the Dominions and their increasingly intimate economic relations with the United States, both of which trends have been sharply accelerated by the present war, British exports to the Dominions show every promise of falling off instead of growing. Under these circumstances, argue the supporters of Smuts, Britain must at all costs retain a foothold on the European continent to prevent to maintain under her influence a zone along at least the western fringe of Europe which would serve both as a military bulwark and as an entrepot for her trade.

VI

The most vigorous opposition to Smuts' proposal and to the supplementary exhortation of Halifax comes, however, from abroad. Prime Minister MacKenzie King of Canada, speaking before the Dominion House of Commons on January 31, 1944, voiced open revolt by declaring: "Behind the conception expressed by Halifax and Smuts there lurks the idea of an inevitable rivalry between the Great Powers. Could Canada, situated as she is geographically between the United States and the Soviet Union and at the same time a member of the British Commonwealth, for one moment give support to such an idea?. . . . Such a conception runs counter to the establishment of an effective world security and, therefore, is opposed to the true interests of the Commonwealth itself." In other words, King served notice that Canada could not afford to expose her western and northern coasts to possible Soviet retaliation nor sacrifice the profits of her economic dependence on the United States for the sake of supporting any England-centered policy of intervention in Europe which might antagonize the Soviet Union or alienate the United States. Better to appease the Soviet Union indefinitely and to concede preeminence to the United States under the euphemism of "cooperation with all the peace-loving countries of the world" than to risk the victimization of Canada as a pawn of England's imperial policy.

The Dutch objection to the Smuts plan, as voiced by Foreign Minister Van Kleffens of the exiled Netherlands Government in his radio address of December 28, 1943, consists of three points. First, there is the objection based upon natural national pride. Expressing keen resentment over Britain's presumptuousness in proposing to subordinate the countries of Europe's western fringe to her own policy, Van Kleffens declared: "It will be for the Netherlands people themselves to decide what their foreign policy is to be. . . . Our choice . . . would certainly not be to merge ourselves into the British Empire." Secondly, there is the objection based upon the doubt as to Britain's power to guarantee the security of the nations of the western fringe should they allow themselves to be drawn into Britain's orbit. Remembering Britain's inability to aid her allies at the start of the present war, Van Kleffens stated in regard to this point that the Dutch can consider collaboration with the British only if "the British Empire and Britain in particular shows that it has no intentions of once more going the way towards large scale disarmament." But the Dutch have misgivings about the ability of even a fully armed Britain to afford adequate protection, hence they insist that in order for them to feel secure, they must have behind them the weight of not only Britain but of the United States as well. In other words, before the Dutch will consider collaboration with Britain, there must be definite assurance that Britain will not pursue a policy of rivalry with the United States but a policy which will conform strictly with American policy. Finally, Van Kleffens warned that the formation of a "western bloc would find its eastern counterpart in Russia," and that a realistic recognition of Soviet power makes it impossible for the Dutch to agree to any arrangement which would jeopardize "good relations" between the Netherlands and the Soviet Union. In short, the Netherlands refuses to be a party to any British policy which envisages competition with the United States or the Soviet Union, which, however, is after all the essence of the Smuts plan.

The Norwegian objections to the British policy are virtually identical with those of the Dutch. Norway sees its interests in a broader Atlantic rather than a British-dominated European framework. As one Norwegian spokesman put it, "The objection to a European federation is that it might create new barriers between the United States and Europe. This objection applies to General Smuts' plan for the British West European Federation. An Atlantic Regional Agreement would probably give us the maximum degree of security." The Norwegians, like the Dutch, also insist that they should "expand and strengthen" their good relations with the Soviet Union.

No one outstanding spokesman has yet come forth to state comprehensively the French point of view, but the wave of resentment which swept through all classes of the French people over Smuts' slurring reference to the fallen position of France indicates the depth of the hurt pride of the French. As the greatest of the nations which have experienced a change of fortune as the result of their earlier collaboration with the British, the French naturally cling most fiercely to their traditions of greatness, and it is obvious that they will never take part in any arrangement which might suggest the subordination of their military power or foreign policy to those of Britain. More than in the case of the smaller countries, French diplomacy will in all probability seek to make its own arrangements with the other great power centers, namely, with the United States and the Soviet Union, to say nothing of Germany with which France already has close working arrangements.

In the United States, there seems to have been voiced no formidable direct opposition to Smuts' plan as such, but the United States News early in February noted with alarm that the realization of Smuts' policy might find the United States isolated politically and economically and confined to the Western Hemisphere. It furthermore pointed out that Britain's economic policy under such conditions might come to conflict seriously with American interests. For example, Britain is cool toward the American policy of currency stabilization on a worldwide scale and is inclined instead to rebuild the sterling bloc; Britain favors a cartelized division of the world's markets whereas the United States is opposed to cartelization; Britain indicates that she intends to regulate imports and encourage exports through government action whereas the United States seeks to expand her trade freely to all parts of the world; and Britain tends to favor commodity price stabilization at a relatively low level whereas the United States favors a higher price level.

American commentators have been more ready to attack the Soviet Union than to criticize the British policy, but they are vociferous in pointing out that the Smuts plan is a definite preparation for the impending rivalry between Britain and the Soviet Union. They point out further that this British attitude, by provoking the Soviet Union, is already aggravating the problems of Poland and the Baltic States in which the United States considers herself concerned, and that the British policy of organizing a Western European bloc will stimulate the Soviet Union into forming as a counterpoise a much more formidable bloc extending from Central Europe and the Balkans to the Communist portions of China which will be even more disadvantageous to the ambitions of the United States than to Britain. A minority view, impressed by the supposed menace of the Soviet Union, was expressed by the Plain Dealer on February 4, 1944, however, when it advocated American support to the Smuts plan and deprecated Canada's negative response to Halifax' suggestions on the ground that a united front should be formed against Soviet power.

The Soviet Union has been maintaining on the whole an ominously grim silence. Aside from the attack by War and the Working Class upon the London Times editorial of December 16, 1943 as advocating the establishment of an obnoxious "cordon sanitaire" around the Soviet Union, the Soviet journals have ignored the current discussions. But it can be taken for granted that the realistic and practical Soviet Government is not remaining indifferent. Such moves as the Pravda's apparently officially inspired report of alleged secret British-German conversations in mid-January and the more recent constitutional change granting greater autonomy in foreign affairs to the sixteen republics of the Soviet Union must be regarded as a subtle, indirect answer to Britain's projected maneuvers, an answer which possesses immeasurably wide and manifold implications.

Thus, Smuts' proposal concerning Britain's future policy has aroused profound reactions throughout the world. These reactions, far from subsiding, will undoubtedly develop increasingly from mere discussion to ever-widening political action and counter-action with the passage of time.

(End)

SINO-JAPANESE AMITY

Chinese Evincing Growing Interest in Study of Japan

Editor's Note: Tao Kang-te, the author of the following article, is a Chinese poet and novelist and editor of the Chung Hua Yueh Pao (Central China Monthly). He is well-known in the publishing circles of his country. Born at Shaoshing, Chekiang Province, he is 36 years of age. He arrived in Japan last summer as a delegate to the Greater East Asia Literary Convention and had since been staying in this country studying its customs and culture. On the occasion of his recent departure for home, he contributed this article to the Asahi Shimbun. A previous article by the same author was published in a recent issue of the Nippon Times.

Chinese people are evincing a growing interest in the study of Japan, writes my friend Liou Yu-sheng of Shanghai in his recent news to me. Literature on Japan is being turned out in increasing volume. The impressions of Japan brought back by Chinese delegates to the second Greater East Asia Literary Convention held last year were carried in newspapers and magazines. So favorable, says my friend, was the reception given these articles that the Shanghai branch of the Sino-Japanese Culture Society saw fit forthwith to gather them in pamphlet form for popularization among Chinese young men at large. Again, the publishers of the Chung Hua Yueh Pao made its January number an "Amity with Nippon" issue, which was very well received. All this is highly interesting news to me.

Although Chinese people have yet to make a systematic study of Japan, they, especially the intellectual class, have long wished for literature concerning Japan. Substantial reading matter will always find readers. Intellectual people in my country are eager, as never before, to understand Japan. "Strike while the iron is still hot," goes an old adage. It is high time that good books on Japan should be produced in mass for Chinese consumption.

How to do this is, of course, a matter that calls for much deliberation. A suggestion is made by Chou Tso-jen of Peking. Writing in a Peking monthly devoted to the study of Japan, he advocates that a big publishing organization be set up to run a magazine containing Chinese translations of contributions by Japanese scholars. The suggestion is a commendable one.

In the interests of promoting amity with Japan, I think it opportune to bring for a brief stay in Japan Chinese men of culture of substantial career who have not yet embarked on political activities. I make this suggestion from my own experience. I am, if anything, a man of culture. While my understanding of Japanese life and culture is still incomplete, I can say definitely that my half-year sojourn in this country has greatly strengthened my desire to study Japan and to introduce Japan to my countrymen.

Anglo-American Persecution

Unprincipled and Rapacious Anti-Axis Countries Place Neutral Nations in Precarious Position

By MAKOTO KOMURO
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Egotism is the prime mover of all actions of the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon mind is set on the satisfaction of its lust for the arbitrary rule and persecution of other nations. Anglo-Saxons sometimes profess advocacy of justice and humanity but this is merely an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the world. When the League of Nations was formed, America and Britain vauntingly pointed to it as clear evidence of triumph for justice and humanity, for the principle of non-aggression, and for democracy, but it turned out to be nothing but a contrivance devised by them to dominate the world by dint of their enormous economic power through the maintenance of the status quo. In a world under Anglo-American domination, the weak were bound to fall prey to the strong. That is to say, all weak nations were condemned to a life of slavery under the harsh Anglo-Saxon rule. What a contrast Japan's present worthy efforts to establish a relationship of cordiality among all East Asiatic peoples on the basis of their common prosperity offer to this self-seeking Anglo-Saxon method!

The war policies of America and Britain have shown in innumerable cases the Anglo-Saxon lust for aggression and domination in its crudest form. Britain advanced her troops into West Asia and trampled on the neutrality of Iran and Iraq. The fact is also patent that in her dealings with Turkey, she has been leaving no means untried in order to drag that country into the anti-Axis camp. Nor is there any room for doubt that it was under duress from Washington, and not of their own free will, that, following America's entry into the war, one Central or South American country after another broke off diplomatic relations with and declared war against the Axis Powers. Neither international law nor international morality carries any weight with America and Britain who make no scruples about sacrificing the interests of others for the furtherance of their own. The position of neutral countries who lie at the mercy of these unprincipled and rapacious nations is really precarious.

Arouses Profound Sympathy

Anybody who is acquainted with the circumstances leading up to the issue by the President of Argentina of the decree breaking off diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers will find it difficult not to have profound sympathy with neutral countries in the very difficult position in which they are placed, while feeling unbounded indignation over the inhumanity of the Anglo-American attitude.

When America stressed the need of joint defense for the American Continents and pressed the South American countries for participation in the war, Argentina declared for non-participation despite all sorts of pressure exerted upon her by America such as the cancellation of the export permits and the freezing of Argentine assets. Thus, amid all difficulties, Argentina maintained her position of neutrality for the vindication of international justice. On January 25, however, finding herself unable to withstand America's pressure any longer, she had to sever diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany.

America and Britain have recently been directing attention to Spain, Portugal and Turkey with a view to forcing them to abandon neutrality in favor of participation in the war on their side. In the latter part of January, American prohibited the export of oil to Spain, while Britain, acting in concert, suspended the export of coal to that country. (That these measures were intended to compel Spain to abandon her neutrality and join the anti-Axis camp goes without saying. It is said that Anthony Eden, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared, in a minatory tone, that the attitude of the Spanish Government tended to jeopardize Anglo-Spanish relations. It is further reported that a leader of the British Labor Party urged the British Government to take drastic action against the Spanish Government.

As for Portugal, finding herself unable to withstand Anglo-American pressure, she offered the Azores to the anti-Axis Powers some time ago as a military base, but, not content with this, America and Britain, with their characteristic waywardness and presumptuousness, are seeking to establish their bases in all Portuguese colonies in Africa. It is also very obvious that Britain is doing all she can to induce Turkey to join the war, acting in the matter in collusion with the pro-British elements in that country. The spurious champions of democracy are thus showing their cloven hoof by their free recourse to compulsions and intimidations to force the hands of neutral countries.

Relations Must Be Regulated

War is a very grave matter fateful to the belligerents, and it is inevitable that for its successful prosecution the belligerents should impose some restraints upon neutral countries. However, relations between neutrals and belligerents are regulated by the provisions of international law. To bring economic or military pressure to bear upon neutrals in an attempt to force their abandonment of neutrality is certainly a glaring case of infringement on international law, and such deed is absolutely intolerable from the point of view of international justice.

When contrasted with this attitude of arrogance they adopt toward neutral countries, their pusillanimous attitude toward the Soviet Union is enough to provoke derision. When they saw increasing signs of dissension within the anti-Axis camp over the Soviet-Polish border problem, they modified their attitude toward the Soviet Union considerably, so much so that they appeared to be bent on currying favor with the Northern Colossus. Indeed, they make nothing of betraying an ally in order to retain the friendly cooperation of the Soviet Union.

Even more despicable is Britain's Americanophobe attitude. After all allowance is made for the weakness which Britain has of playing second fiddle to America in order to maintain the common front with that country against the Axis Powers, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the course of action which Britain followed in causing Argentina to abandon her neutrality was simply contemptible. In view of the fact that Britain looked to Argentina for the supply of meat, wool and wheat, she used to protect the neutrality of that country from American pressure. As a result of the Teheran Conference, however, Britain meekly submitted to the American demand and proceeded to arrest the Argentine Consul at Trinidad on a charge of espionage, thereby compelling Argentina to give up her neutral position. The general behavior of Britain, who as America's faithful hound, is engaged in hunting down neutral countries is despicable. It is not too much to say that the British Empire has lost all its past glory forever.

In the Periodicals

Proceedings of the Imperial Academy, Vol. XX, No. 2, February, 1944, published by the Office of the Academy, Ueno Park, Tokyo. Papers Communicated: Projective Parameters in Projective and Conformal Geometries; On the Ergodicity of a Certain Stationary Process; Sur la reductibilite du groupe d'holonomie, I. Les espaces a connexion affine; Uber einfache distributive Systeme unendlicher Range; On Group Rings of Topological Groups; Normed Rings and Spectral Theorems, III; Notes on Divergent Series and Integrals; Construction of Geiger-Muller Counters with Useful Characteristics, III; Measurement of Earth-Current in the Vicinity of Sikano Fault; Normal Frequencies of n-Paraffin Molecules; Quantum Mechanical Calculation of the Bond Moments.

Fruits of Wisdom

An envious, greedy, dishonest man does not become respectable by means of much talking only, or by the beauty of his complexion.—Dhammapada.

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Every brave man is a man of his word.—Corneille.

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Often a retrospect delights the mind.—Dante.

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We are only vulnerable and ridiculous through our pretensions.—Mad. de Girardin.